Scraps and facts.

- John Russell Young tells "Gath" that Gen. Grant's income is about \$50,000 a year from his son's firm, in which Grant is a silent partner, from his railroad positions, his own investments and the Grant fund.

- A French millionaire is reported as having died of grief because he had lost all of his fortune except about 100,000 francs. His brother, who was his sole heir and had long struggled in poverty, died of joy on being suddenly informed of his becoming heir of what he considered a large fortune.

- The Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, has been suffering with cancer of the tongue, and recently had an operation performed by Philadelphia surgeons. Cigarette smoking and excessive cigar smoking will make many more cancers on the tongues of the rising generation. There is not much prospect for Senator Hill's ultimate recovery.

- The cutting of rates by the great rival having already volunteered with Mr. Crump, railway lines of the North, continues without | Dr. Bliss asked Mr. Wormley to superintend any signs of abatement or compromise. A | the preparation of the diet. Since then what person can travel first class now from Boston ever food the President has eaten has been to Chicago for five dollars. The competing prepared at his hotel. To make the beef routes keep a close watch upon each other, and a reduction of rates by one is quickly follow- lev secured the finest tenderloin possible. The steak, placed on a broiling iron, is taken ed by a lower cut on the part of its rivals.

- In Canada, from 1869 to 1880, local fire to the fire, not to cook it in the least, but insurance companies paid out \$106 in losses for every \$100 received in premiums. Neither in the United States nor in Great Britain have insurance companies, taken as a whole, done a prosperous business in recent years. Unless some change is made, either in the as dry as chips, while the juice, after slight policy of the companies or the practice of ness all these countries.

- As usually made, cold tea is an unwholesome drink. The tea is made in the teapot, as usual, and then cooled therein, and perhaps allowed to stand in the teapot for many hours before being drank. By this process the tannin of the tea leaves is extracted and the result is a strong decoction of tannin. To make it properly, the tea should be drawn the usual length of time, say five minutes for green tea, eight minutes for Ooolong tea, and fifteen minutes for English breakfast. Then pour it off into a pitcher or other suitable vessel and allow it to become cool.

- Two babies were born in the same house at Oakland, Tenn. The mothers were sisters, closely resembling each other, and the infants were both girls. In the excitement of the occasion the little ones got mixed, and this happened before they had been dressed, or in any other way marked for identification. There seems to be no way out of the uncertainty, for three months have passed without developing any resemblance to the father in either case; and if the children grow up, as they seem likely to, with the physical characteristics of their mothers, nobody will ever know their exact parentage. The present agreement is to decide the question by lot.

- At 4 o'clock on Friday morning last, the work of changing the gauge of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railway, of the Great Jackson route, from five feet to the for a good crop of corn on the Catawba river, standard gauge, of four feet six inches, was near Landsford, was never better than it is at commenced. The entire line from New Orleans to Cairo, a distance of 550 miles, exclusive of siding, together with the Kosciusko Branch of twenty-two miles, was completed, and trains were running in all directions at | died suddenly at her home in Abbeville coun-3 P. M. the same day. To complete this ty, on Saturday last. herculean task, a force of 3,000 men was \$300,000.

- A Russian student died recently. On his death-bed he informed the police that he The others are hired out in various sections was one of twenty youths who had sworn to of the State. kill the Czar. He was the one selected to perform the infernal deed. At the last moment his heart failed him, and he gave himself a mortal wound. What chance is there for the Emperor? Not only the Nihilists, but the Methodist Ecumenical Council. They the students are combined to kill him. What will sail from N.w York, August 6, in the a curious commentary and satire both, upon the Russian Government, is that mentioned by one of our exchanges; that while the Czar locks himself up in a fortress on the Gulf, the Nihilists are holding a congress in his which he expects to gather twelve bales. A capital, whither he dare not go.

-There is much excitement in England over the discovery of some infernal machines shipped from America packed in cement. O'Donovan Rossa, head of the Fenian organizations in this country, is charged with shipping them, but he indignantly denies any knowledge of them. The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a communication to the collectors of customs at Boston and New York, from which points the alleged infernal machines and combustibles were shipped, in- Dow, the murderer of Brayton, has surrenstructing the officials to use every endeavor to ascertain the name of the consignee of the packages. The secretary says while it may be impossible to ascertain directly the name of the person, he hopes to discover a clue which may lead to the detection of the guilty

- The Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., is assuming larger proportions, and the committees and officers are pushing forward the work in every department with great zeal. The classification of exhibits employed at the Centennial will be closely followed in the six departments of the exhibition. The railroad companies have adopted lower excursion rates than were ever before known; splendid hotels are being erected; abundant space will be at the service of the exhibitors, and already nearly every kind of business is represented among the entries registered. The department of minerals and woods will be under the direction of Mr. J. B. Killebrew, and a circular has been issued offering suggestions to those intending to make exhibits in this department. It is suggested that South Carolina might display to advantage the following minerals: Gold, iron ore, copper coal, buhr stone, porphyritic granite, syerite, manganese, lead ores, kaolin, red and yellow ochre, bone phosphates, and generally, in the northwestern part of the State, such minerals as are found in North Carolina.

as the next place of meeting, and the follow-- Rev. John Jasper, the colored clergyman, whose famous sermon on the "Rotation of the ing officers were elected to serve for the en-Sun" has made his church in Richmond one of the local lions always visited by strangers in that city, is recovering from his recent dangerous illness. Mr. Jasper's congregation is one of the largest in this country, and he is | 77; Grand Scribe, Andrew C. Dibble, of ville county Agricultural Society, and was trying to secure for them a larger church building. Great commotion was created among his parishioners Monday night by the unaccountable ringing of the church bell at midnight, three slow and deliberate taps, which aroused all the colored people, who could find no explanation of the mystery. Some one suggested that the telling was an intimation of the approaching death of the pastor. This caused a stampede to the house of Mr. Jasper near by, and the crowd stood around the dwelling and were not appeased until he came out and assured them that he was recovering from his illness. They then dispersed, many, however, believing that there was some supernatural agency connect-

- Dr. Bliss, the surgeon in charge of the President, now intimates that no one can tell where Guiteau's bullet has gone. Dr. Boynton believes the liver was not penetrated, perhaps not even touched. Dr. Hamilton bepermaps not even touched. Dr. Hamilton be-lieves that the tenth rib, while being shattered, call to arms he volunteered in the service, Cultivated Lands," by Col. E. M. Rucker, of inches in thickness, the ball must lie within mission, left on Monday, to participate in its turned the ball from the cavity of the abdo- and served at the forts at Mobile and Pensa- Anderson; "The Stock Law," by J. C. Cham- that distance of the surface. These results deliberations. men. Professor Grahan Bell will try his cola, and rose to the rank of Colonel of bers, of York; "Transportation," by Col. W. fully confirm the original diagnosis of the telephone experiment as soon as the President Regulars. Near the close of the war he was L. Trenholm, of Charleston; and "The Bengets quieter. He can detect lead when two inches off-not more. He experimented satisfactorily with a veteran who has a ball in troops, on one of the islands of the Gulf nal in South Carolina," by Col. James A. success of the inductor balance is to Profeshis body. It is shown that the President's coast, where, owing to harsh treatment and Hoyt, of Greenville. Each essay that was sors Bell and Taintor. This is the first infever is generally higher on Monday than on any other day in the week, which may indicate malarial influence from its periodicity, though the surgeons deny this. People begin to believe that the attending surgeons are not | ed in planting until appointed County Treas- | of the proceedings of the meeting. is indulged in. Outside physicians say the President cannot gain strength unless he eats Dr. Hammond, of New York, thinks the 1878 and 1880 with signal success.

ed with the tolling of the bell.

whole case has been bungled, that the bullet should have been found and extracted, that the attending surgeons know little or nothing about gunshot wounds, and that the President has minety chances to die and only ten to get well. Dr. Bliss believes the crisis is passing. - "Jim" Wormley, the caterer, who is preparing the President's food, is a colored

authority on table viands in general, has a

peculiar talent for getting up diet for the sick, having nursed Daniel Webster, Stephen

A. Douglass and Charles Sumuer, and was one

of the few present at the deathbed of Lincoln.

Mr. Wormley, on hearing of the attempted

assassination of the President, at once tender-

ed his services as nurse, but Mrs. Dr. Edson

tea, or more properly beef juice, Mr. Worm

merely to singe the surface. Then it is sub-

jected to a pressure of three or four hundred

pounds in a peculiar machine, made for the

purpose, until every drop of the juice is ex

tracted. The beef emerges from this ordeal

seasoning to suit the President's taste, is

nourishment to a pound of meat. To day

the apparatus for preparing it has been re-

moved to the White House, as it was better

to have it more convenient. The chickens

for broth and broils that were used last week,

were raised on Mr. Wormley's farm, a fair

stretch of land north of the city, near Price's

The yorkville Enquirer.

YORK VILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 1881

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

- It is asserted that the people of South

Carolina have more money invested in useless

fences, than they have in railroad property

-The Lancaster Review says the prospect

- Mrs. Sophie Haskell, daughter of the late

- Out of over six hundred persons on the

rolls of the Penitentiary, there are only about

three hundred confined in the institution.

- Thos. S. Moorman, Esq., of Newberry,

and Prof. W. W. Duncan, of Spartanburg

will start in a few days to London to attend

-The Herald says : "One of our Rock Hill

farmers has thirteen acres in cotton from

Fishing Creek farmer expects to gather a bale

to the acre from a large amount of his cotton

crop. While having so much bad news about

the crops, it is well to report something good."

- Deputy Collector Noah, in charge of the

Revenue District in which Central, Pickens

county, is located, un Saturday last telegraph-

ed to Commissioner Raum at Washington,

that Gassoway, one of the confederates of Mc-

dered himself and been lodged in the jail at

Greenville. McDow has not yet been ar-

- It is rumored that Redmond, the noto-

rious outlaw and moonshiner, who is now in

jail at Asheville, N. C., will be brought to

Greenville and tried before the August term

of the United States Court for his various

violations of law, as it is believed that the

evidence against him in North Carolina is

not sufficient to convict him of the murder

with which he stands charged of having com-

- The Grand Division of the Sons of Tem-

last week, with about thirty delegates present.

P. Smith of Anderson, No. 1; Grand Worthy

Orangeburg, No. 24: Grand Treasurer, P. D.

Jefcoat, of Pleasant Hill, No. 46; Grand

Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Stokes, of Columbia,

No. 6; Grand Conductor, M. P. Tribble, of

Belton, No 92; Grand Sentinel, C. C. Lang-

- Col. Junius A. Law, a prominent citizen

of Darlington county, and a brother of Gen.

E. M. Law, of York county, died at his

home in the former county on Thursday last.

He was born in Darlington village. He grad-

uated at the Citadel Academy in Charleston,

and afterwards finished his course in civil

engineering in the University of North Car-

olina. Just before the war he, with his

brother, Gen. E. M. Law, established a mili-

tary school at Tuskegee, Alabama, and soon

ston of Anderson, No. 1.

mitted in that State.

steamship Berlin, of the Inman line.

Judge Cheves and mother of Judge Haskell,

bill passed by the last Legislature. The indiman, who keeps, it is said, the best hotel in cations are that the bill will be rejected. Washington. He was formerly a slave in - It is said that Gaston county contains Virginia. A Washington letter says: "The more whisky distilleries than any county in beef tea which is such a prominent article in the the United States, and it is accordingly prenourishment allowed the President, has been dicted that her people will vote strong against prepared all along by "mine host" of Wormey's Hotel, widely and familiarly known as prohibition. Jim Wormley." Mr. Wormley, who is an

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

220 are in one Revenue District.

- The notorious outlaw in Chatham and Moore counties, known as Bone Taylor, white, has been captured by the Sheriff of Chatham. He is a murderer and general law-breaker, and has been hunted for two years past.

- The Charlotte Democrat reports good rains in various parts of Mecklenburg county last week, though in Charlotte and the immediate vicinity there has not been rain enough "since the 27th of April, to enable a person to set out and keep alive a cabbage plant." - Governor Jarvis defines himself on the prohibition question in the following pertinent words : "I should be false to the 1,400,-000 people of North Carolina if I remain silent, and I must take my position. Knowing what is best for North Carolina and North Carolinians, I declare for the Prohibition movement, and for Prohibition I intend to go. My observation leads me to know and builders, big failures are ahead in the busi- ready for use. A spoonful of this is equal in assert that for every dollar received as taxes the public purse."

EDITORIAL INKLINGS. The Area of Texas.

- The Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Louisville, Ky., recently made a visit to Texas, and gives the following as his idea of the area of

through Texas is one of bigness. Figures give but an indefinite idea of its immense extent. The six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, would not cover its area by 6,000 square miles. The great States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee might lie upon its bosom, and yet The fever, although it may be variable, alhave an unoccupied border of 20,000 square miles skirting them. Locomotives must run a thousand miles from its northern to reach its southern boundary, and a thousand miles from its eastern to its western lines.'

Sale of the S. C. Railroad. - This valuable property was sold at auction in Charleston, on Thursday last, under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States. It was bid off by Wm. H. Brawcommittee of a syndicate, composed largely of New York capitalists, for \$1,275,000. In addition to this bid, the syndicate will have to pay the first mortgage debt amounting to \$3,000,000, or an aggregate of \$4,275,000. The purchasing committee of the syndicate is composed of J. S. Barnes, Samuel Sloan, J. J. Higginson, F. A. Stout and W. H. Brawley. he syndicate which purchased the road. controlled the bulk of the indebtedness junior to the first mortgage, and about seven-eighths of the stock of the company. It is understood that so soon as the sale is confirmed by Judge Bond, which will probably not be before next November, the company will be reorganized and the road equipped in first class manner. In the meantime the road will remain in the hands of Receiver Fisher, who has had control of it for the past two years. The Assassin Guiteau.

- A singular turn has been given to the case against the assassin Guiteau by the District Attorney for the District of Columbia. Under the local statute, if the victim of an assault shall die within a year and a day from the time of the infliction of the injury, the as sailant is held to be guilty of murder. The further detention, has procured a special opinion to the effect that the President is not finally and safely beyond danger of death, from the bullet of the assassin, and the man is accordingly remanded indefinitely to imprisonment, and his case cannot in any event come before the grand jury until next September. As a man with a wound through his liver and a large bullet lodged somewhere in health, the chances of Guiteau for a speedy trial are not good. Great and general dissatisfaction with the adequacy of the punishment which can be awarded to the assassin has been expressed. District Attorney Corkterm of imprisonment all the law allows.

perance met in Columbia on Wednesday of The Farmers in Council. - The joint summer meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society and The annual address of the Grand Worthy the State Grange, was held in Greenville Patriarch, Rev. S. Lander, D. D., was read, and showed that the order was in a prosperous and progressive condition. The report of the by Col. Crayton, of Anderson, the President and the experiment was not regarded as per-Grand Scribe shows thirty Divisions organ- of the State Agricultural Society. About one ized throughout the State, with a membership hundred and fifty delegates were present, of about twelve hundred. Applications for almost every county in the State being represented. Governor Hagood, Col. A. P. several new Divisions are now on file and the work of the Order is generally reported in a Butler, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. E. M. Boykin, Superintendent of Immigration healthy condition. Greenwood was selected and a number of other prominent persons were present, as also a delegation from the Georgia Agricultural Society. suing year : Grand Worthy Patriarch, Luther

The address of welcome was deliverd by Associate, J. N. Vandiver, of Broadway, No. | M. L. Donalson, Esq., President of the Greenresponded to by Hon. James N. Lipscomb, Master of the State Grange. President Crayton then delivered the opening address. Colonel Wallace, of Columbia, in a few terse remarks, introduced the Georgia delegation, and their chairman, Mr. Livingston, briefly responded, introducing the Rev. David E. Butler, who addressed the meeting in behalf of the Georgians in a most happy and felici-

Essays were read on a variety of subjects, including among others "The Cultivation of Unland Cotton." by C. R. McIver, Esq., of ter; "The Lien Law," by Col. A. P. Butler; at which the ball lies imbedded on this imagbuilt up a flourishing school. At the first "Hillside Drainage and otherwise Preserving men at this point is about two and one half day last. Senator Witherspoon, of the comcaptured and kept under guard by negro efits and Necessity of an Agricultural Jour. fact is as gratifying to them as the complete exposure, his health was undermined and read provoked more or less discussion. All from which he never recovered. After the the essays are to be printed in pamphlet form surrender he came to Darlington and engag- and distributed in connection with a report

telling the whole truth, and much grumbling urer under Hampton, which position he re- Resolutions were adopted looking to the signed this year. In 1876 he was elected improvement of the Fair Grounds at Colum-County Chairman of the Democratic party in bia and to enlarging some of the buildings. disposition to be finally made of it will be himself, though General Corbin asserts it. Darlington, and conducted the campaigns of A liberal appropriation was made for this purpose and Colonel A. P. Butler, Colonel Wil- covered his strength and be out of danger. gentleman named, with the exception that we State will act as a barrier to loans of this char- other cities, and are sold ahead of production

liam Wallace and Mr. Huffman were appoint-

- The number of whisky distilleries in ed to superintend these improvements. A committee of five, consisting of Harry North Carolina is put down at 332, of which Hammond, E. M. Rucker, O. F. Edwards, Dr. J. B. Wiggins and M. L. Donalson, were - The people of North Carolina vote to-day appointed to memorialize the Legislature for on the adoption or rejection of the prohibition the repeal of the agricultural lien law. Anderson was selected as the place for

> holding the next summer meeting. THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION. The following dispatch from the Executive Mansion, dated 11.15 last Sunday night, gives

very encouraging view of the President's

The day at the White House has passed very quietly, the reports from the sick room character. Dr. Bliss, in a conversation tonight on the President's condition, when askmistaken idea, he added, to suppose that all ENQUIRER more interesting to the readers genersurgical fevers are continuous. Since the issuance of the 7 P. M. bulletin, the President's pulse, the doctor said, had fallen about 10 beats, and is at this hour about 94. with tem-

perature about normal with a normal pulse. The pulse of the President was the subject of discussion by the surgeons to day, and it was concluded that it was about 80. Dr. Bliss said that if the patient continued to improve for the next two weeks as he has during the past few days, there will be no ficiency. reason why he should not sit up. during the

third week, or perhaps sooner. During the course of further conversation the Doctor explained at length the manner from the sale of liquor, ten dollars go out of in which the dressings of the wound are made, and the part taken therein by each attending surgeon. He said that one surgeon, Dr. Reyburn, always takes the temperature, another, Dr. Woodward, prepares the liquids for cleaning the wound, keeping them at blood heat, and the other two, Drs. Bliss and Barnes, dress the wound.

Everything has been done conscientiously, said the Doctor, to give each condition of the patient at the time of the examination, "The first impression one gains in traveling | whether it be favorable or unfavorable. As an instance of this he referred to the fact that oftentimes, when the evening examination is made, the fever will be found at its height, and perhaps immediately afterwards it will have almost entirely disappeared. But the condition at the moment of examination is invariably taken for the bulletin ways makes its appearance sooner or later.

In referring to the probable location of the bullet, Dr. Bliss explained in detail the experiment, by means of the induction balance, which occurred at the evening dressing of the wound yesterday. He said that although the apparatus was afterwards claimed to be out f adjustment, it indicated at one time that the ball lies in front of the wall of the abdomen, about five inches below and to the right of the navel and just over the groin, preley, Esq., who represented the purchasing cisely where the attending surgeons always maintained it had lodged.

In response to an inquiry as to whether the ball, if it should be found to be in the front wall of the abdomen, would be likely to cause the President any serious annoyance, the doctor said that unless it had carried some bone with it, in which event an abscess might form, there was no reason to fear any troublesome complication from it.

"The President, during the day, has taken about twenty-two ounces of liquid nourisi ment and four ounces of solid food, including mutton chops and other substantial meats. The Executive Mansion was closed for the night considerably earlier to night than usual, on account of everything being favorable.

The dispatch of Monday night says the President's case during the day presented no features of special importance which have not already been noticed. His appetitite was rather better than on the day before. He partook more freely of solid food, and his things hitherto forbidden, including coffee, of which he drank half a cup.

The surgeons continue to give him koumiss, or strengthened milk, occasionally, in place of an equal quantity of milk, and although this mild Tartar stimulant has little to recommend it to the average taste, the President expresses a decided liking for it and drinks District Attorney, feeling compelled to take it eagerly. The wound discharges freely at action against Guiteau or to provide for his every dressing, and its appearance was in every way satisfactory. The usual afternoon fever was light and passed off earlier than usual, and the President went to sleep and slept most of the night. His pulse is 100 and his temperature and respiration are normal.

The experiment of ascertaining the location of the ball by means of electricity is thus

described in Monday's telegrams: Under the supervision of the attending physicians, the Bell electric balance, for the ascertainment of the whereabouts of the ball, his frame, cannot be said to be in perfect was again put in operation to-day. Professor Bell was at work yesterday perfecting the workings of his electric balance, and last night pronounced that he can by its means locate a ball that is imbedded five inches from the surface of the body. The opinion of the physicians is that the ball is not more than hill, it appears, will do his best to add to his two and a half inches from the anterior or front surface of the stomach, hence the test of to-day. Professors Bell and Taintor, who are in charge of the balance, tried this apparatus upon the President's body for the first time last Saturday, and although it indicated faintly the location of the ball, it was afterlast week. The meeting was called to order | ward found to be slightly out of adjustment,

fectly conclusive.

The results of this evening's tests, however, are entirely satisfactory, both to Professors Bell and Taintor and the attending surgeons, and it is now unanimously agreed that the reasonable exactness and certainty, and that it lies as heretofore stated. The experiments were repeated several times, and were made by Professors Bell and Taintor, independenterrors arising from the faulty perception of a that the exhibition is well worth seeing. single individual or from one person's mistaken judgment as to the comparative intensity of sounds. In every instance, however, when the small coils attached to the machine were placed in such position on the patient's body as to indicate the location of the black and blue spot which appeared on the lower right side of the abdomen soon after the President was shot, the listener at the telephone said that he detected evidences of disturbance. It made no difference whether the experimenter could see the coils or not. Whenever they were placed in that particular position he became instantly aware of the fact and announced it.

The experiments were varied, and continued until all were convinced that the bullet had been found, or at least located in a straight line running through the body from Darlington; "Immigration," by Dr. James the front to the back just above the groin on McIntosh, of Newberry; "The Labor Ques- the right side. It was not possible to ascerinary line, but as the front wall of the abdocase made by the attending surgeons soon after the President received his injury, and that stance in which an embedded bullet has been accurately and definitely located without probing and by purely scientific methods.

There is no intention on the part of the surgeons to perform an operation for the removal of the ball at present. So long as it gives no trouble, it will be allowed to remain in its present position. The question of the

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Rev. W. G. White—Yorkville Female College.
John C. Bailey, Editor, Greenville, S. C.—Take a
Greenville Paper.
J. M. Adams—Hot Blast—Agate Iron Ware—At-

tention! Housekeepers T. S. Jefferys, Agent-Machinery.

Musical Entertainment. Dr. J. B. Patrick, Jr.—Dental Notice. SEND US THE NEWS.

section of the county, to send us a statement of any local news that may transpire in their respective localities, such as accidents, fires, marriages, deaths, and also the condition of the crops, the state of the weather. &c. Such communications should be restricted to giving an outline of the facts, and will be written out in the office for being without exception of a very favorable publication. Such articles should always be accompanied by the proper name of the writer, not, however, for publication, but as evidence of good ed how he accounted for the regularity of the faith. If our friends throughout the county high pulse during the evening, said it was would give this matter their attention, they would simply the result of surgical fever. It is a confer upon us a favor, while it would render the

We respectfully request our friends in every

ally throughout the county. SERENADE.

We acknowledge the compliment of a sere nade tendered on Monday night last by the colored brass band, under lead of Oscar Ellis. This is a new musical organization—the second colored band in town-and considering their opportunities, display considerable pro-

SALES-DAY.

August, was the interest, supposed to be two- up. It is claimed that Mrs. Dr. Susan thirds, but not warranted to be anything, of Edson, the President's nurse, has given the M. J. Harper and E. A. Harper in a tract of most honest and comprehensible accounts, land in Fort Mill township, containing 75 from day to day, of the President's condiacres; sold by the sheriff at the suit of S. E. tion. Gov. Churchill, of Arkansas, in White and others against M. J. and E. A. Harper. Purchaser, S. E. White at the nom-

SURVIVORS' MEETING. The annual meeting of the reunion of the survivors of the Twelfth S. C. Regiment, in the late war, will be held in Lancaster, on Thursday, the 18th instant. The oration will be delivered by Hon. J. H. Kinsler, of Richland. Gen. McGowan, Gen. Haskell, Col. Cad. Jones, and other distinguished guests, members of the old Brigade, are expected to be present.

THE JENKINS MONUMENT.

The editor of the Charleston News and Cou rier acknowledges to have received, through Mr. Sam. B. Lathan, of Yorkville, a check for \$43.60, covering the subscriptions of the cadets of the King's Mountain Military School to the fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Gen. Micah Jenkins, one of the founders of the King's Mountain Military School at Yorkville, and one of the bravest soldiers and most competent generals in the Confederate service. This money was contributed by the corps of the second session of the last school year.

CHURCHES NEXT SUNDAY. Services will be held in the churches next

Sunday as follows:

Church of the Good Shepherd-Episcopal-Rev. R. P. Johnson, Rector. The rector will officiate in the Church of our Saviour at Rock Hill, next Sunday.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Marion Dargan,

Pastor. Services in the morning at Philadelphia Church, and in the evening at Yorkville. Presbyterian-Rev. T. R. English, Pastor. Services at the usual hours morning and Associate Reformed Presbyterian-Rev. R.

Lathan, Pastor. No services in this Church next Sunday, in consequence of the absence bill of fare was extended to embrace several of the pastor, who will assist in the sacramental service at Neely's Creek-Rev. C. B. Betts' charge.

WITH A PHILADELPHIA HOUSE. The many friends of our popular townsman, Col. W. H. McCorkle, will be pleased to learn that he has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the dry goods house of Wood, Bacon & Co., of Philadelphia, successors to W. Marsh & Co. Col McCorkle has had a life long experience in the mercantile business, and while we congratulate him on having obtained a position congenial to his taste and adaptability, the house he represents may likewise be congratuled on having secured the services of a gentleman so well qualified for the duties as we think Col. Mc-Corkle will prove to be. His territory embraces this State, and he will soon take the road with samples of full lines of dry goods,

notions and white goods. A HOME WORK OF ART.

We are gratified to announce that our citiens will soon have an opportunity of beholding a genuine work of art, by a native Southern artist, entitled a panorama of the "Apocalyptic Vision of St. John on the Isle of Patrevealed by a risen and ascended Jesus to his Arthur L. Butt, a self-made artist of Charlotte, N, C., and wherever they have been exhibited have enlisted the highest encomiams of praise, as displaying artistic skill and talent of the highest order, and unequalled location of the ball has been ascertained with by any similar productions. The paintings will be exhibited here on Wednesday evening the 10th instant, and from all we have heard of their merit as a work of high conception ly, so as to guard, as far as possible, against and masterly art, we can assure the public

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION. At the last session of the Legislature, several important measures went over, having been referred to special commissions, for consideration during adjournment, the commissioners to report the result of their deliberations and conclusions at the next session. The principal matters thus postponed are the election laws, the propositions to amend the State constitution, the railroad laws, and the tax laws. The commission to consider and suggest constitutional amendments is constituted as follows: On the part of the House-Messrs. C. H. Simonton, James Aldrich, Geo. Johnstone, J. J. Hemphill and J. M. Johnson; on the part of the Schate-Messrs. Wylie, Witherspoon and Izlar. This commission tion of the South," by C. H. Moise, of Sumand adjourned to meet in Greenville on Tues-

GEN. D. H. HILL.

We are indebted to Gen. D. H. Hill, formerly a citizen of Charlotte, but now president of the Arkansas Industrial University, at Fayetteville, Ark., for a copy of the ninth annual catalogue of that institution. It shows an attendance of 441 students, representing nearly every Southern State, and the statistics indicate undoubted success and prosperity. North Carolina feels honored in that its President is a North Carolinian of good

server of last Thursday, and quite agree with on real estate in Georgia, and that in a short while any amount needed could be procured. all our cotemporary says of the distinguished

object to our sister State, prolific with eminent names, claiming as her native son, Gen. D. H. Hill. The General is a South Carolinian by birth, a native of York county, descended from Revolutionary stock, who lived in the Clay Hill section of this county, where Gen. D. H. Hill's grandfather owned and operated an iron foundry, which was of some importance in the manufacture of munitions of war with which to repel British invasion. South Carolina is proud to claim Gen. D. H. Hill as her native son, and ever ready to do

MERE-MENTION.

It is said that Jay Gould controls seven

thousand miles of railroad, valued at \$140,-

000.000. The President's physicians say

for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic

ticket in Ohio is an Israelite. Steel rail-

road rails sell for \$30 a ton in England, and

\$60 in the United States. Dr. Reyburn, one of the President's physicians, in whom Mrs. Garfield seems to have special confidence, is a native of Scotland Jefferson Davis' idea of journalism is that the people want news and information, and want it in paragraphs. Out of eight living United States Supreme Court Judges there is but one Democrat-Judge Field, of California. It is a The only sale on Monday last, sales day for Republican Court when party issues are consequence of outlawry, has placed Perry county under martial law. Hon. Jas. S. Chesman, of Kentucky, ex-Congressman, and ex-member of the Confederate Congress, is dead Ham. White, a native of West Virginia, and a noted mail robber, has been arrested in Colorado. Gen. Hancock will command the military operations at the Yorktown Centennial. "Near Corsicana, Texas, on Thurday last, the sheriff killed Dan Wesson and arrested his brother Tom Wesson, both horse thieves. The tobacco crop of Kentucky will reach 22,500 hogsheads this year The census shows that within the public schools in the South has doubled. And they have become the owners of four times as much land......It is said Blind Tom plays 7,000 pieces and picks up a new one every day. Postmaster-General James notifies postmasters that hereafter every failure to cause for removal. Governor Smith. of of militia to suppress outbreaks by the lumbermen in the pineries. Sitting Bull, States authorities, was induced to the act by and secured his confidence and influence over to raise more provisions and less cotton, and him. Ex Governor Saulsbury died at his residence in Dover, Del., Sunday after-

noon, after a brief illness. THE REPEAL OF THE LIEN LAW.

At the recent joint meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society and the State Grange, at Greenville, a number of essays on different subjects were presented, and among them, the following in favor of the repeal of the agricultural lien law, was read by Col. A. P. Butler, the Commissioner of Ag-

Worthy Master, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Occupying the position I do in the Department of Agriculture, I feel that it is a duty I owe to myself and the agriculturists of South Carolina, to give publicity to whatever I may regard detrimental to the material prosperity of our people, and having given some attention recently to the collection of such statistical information as I deem of much importance, I will briefly refer to some facts in reference to the lien law. I have only been able to get the necessary returns from eighteen counties, but they probably fairly represent the whole State, and my estimates are based upon these returns. In 1879, 27,470 liens were recorded in eighteen counties, averaging \$86.83 each, and amounting to \$2,267,167. If the other fifteen counties had the same number each, and averaging the same, the whole amount of liens for 1879 was \$4,372,753, and the whole number of liens 50,358. The number of bales of cotton produced the same year was 516,490, and if sold at \$50 per bale yielded \$25,824,500. This would show that it required about 17.70 of the gross amount the crop sold for to pay the liens. Now the profit to the merchant cannot break up the evils of monopolies and extorbe less than 50 per cent.; it has been estimated

at 54 per cent., or \$1,457,588. The number of liens given in 1880 was 67. 518, averaging \$109, and aggregating \$7,359,462. If the crop was the same as in 1879, and sold for the same, it required about 28 per cent. to cancel the liens, and the profit to the factors was probably over \$2,000,000. It must be remembered that the liens are given to cover admos," illustrated in twenty-four separate paint- vances, and represent from a quarter to a half ings, each strikingly illustrating the incidents of the indebtedness on the crop. The planter then has to pay commissions on sales, storage, insurance, interest on advances, and incidentbeloved John. These paintings are by Mr. al expenses, so that the surplus, after canceling all these claims, is very small, and he is forced to resort to the lien system to run his crop another year.

Now, is the lien law responsible for his misfortune? Is the law a blessing or a curse? What do these figures prove? First, that the larger number of liens are given by small tenants, the average amounts being, as have been stated, \$86 and \$109. Does this not enable the laborer, who has nothing but his muscle, to make the same terms as the farmer who owns the land? After he has made such arrangements with a merchant, does he not become worthless as a laborer? Does he benefit himself or his landlord by the crop he makes? By his careless tillage he depreciates the land every year, realizes nothing for his labor and pays very little rent. Would he not be better off if he received wages? and would not the owner of the land be able to give him a fair compensation for his services if he was employed by one who could direct and utilize his labor intelligently, and apply it where it is now misdi rected through ignorance and lack of means If the lien law was repealed could the planter control the labor, and if he could, would he be able to get such advances as he needs without

It occurs to me that a farmer who owns and, stock and farm implements, could get credit without this law. The figures mentioned show that a larger number of liens are given hands. Experience has taught most of us that this class of tenants are not desirable. The terms upon which advances are granted under the lien law are such as no business will justify, and we cannot prosper until we make some change in this respect.

If the money obtained last year under the lien law could have been borrowed at 8 per

cent., the difference in favor of the farmer useless to speak of this unless we can offer a remedy; but agitation of the subject will do no harm and in the second there is a possibility of this being done. Money is abundant and can be had in the Northern States at from 4 a very small part of our business. We have that bear the latter rate sell readily for 25 to 50 per cent, above their par value. Real estate is the best security, and certainly should easily command money. We have the land; im-migration and capital are seeking our State, and they will soon cause lands to appreciate in stock, and a representative of which she need not feel ashamed. His many friends here wish the old General continued success in his chosen calld General continued success in his chosen callwe need by mortgage upon realty. I have recently seen it stated that a gentleman in New
York had secured \$100,000 for loans to farmers
last few weeks, in addition to the local demand.

acter here, but thousands of our farmers can furnish ample security above and beyond all exemptions.

I am opposed to any measure that will work a hardship to the small farmer and the laboring man, for I believe that small farms and thorough cultivation will yet work out the agduring that struggle, and for years afterward, ricultural redemption of our State. The labo rer is certainly entitled to our protection, and no law should be enacted that would oppress him. I honor a man who by his own exertions conquers the adversities of life and rejoice in his prosperity. I would not favor any measure that would retard the mercantile business, for we owe no little to the enterprising merchants of South Carolina.

But will a repeal of the lien law detriment any of the classes referred to? The man who owns no land could become a tenant as easily as now, the only difference being that he would look to the land owner for advances instead of the merchant. He would secure just as favorable terms from the proprietor of the land and whatever profits he earned for the land owner would go to the improvement of the land, and he is certainly interested in that and would be benefitted by it. The man who the danger line is passed. The candidate has no means for running a farm would, it pears to me, be more likely to prosper, if he first accumulated sufficient to stock a farm by working for wages, which would be a sure in-

The prosperity of the merchants depends entirely upon the permanent success of the agriculturists. A repeal of the lien law might reduce their profits for a while, but it would iltimately be returned by the improved financial condition of the farmer. The number of persons to whom advances would be made might be less, but the amount would not be materially reduced, because the advances would be larger to those who would be more able to pay. The great difference would be that the land owner, and the laborer in working together, could realize better returns for their work, would have more money to pay loans with would constantly improve the land, and would

gradually work out of debt. I have thrown out these crude thoughts to provoke discussion, believing that out of it much good will come. Let us give the matter careful attention, and discover if possible the cause of our troubles. There must be something radically wrong with us, if we are growing poorer every year, living as we do in a land that should be flowing with milk and honey. If it is in our system of agriculture, let us improve it; if we lack laborers, let us bring in immigrants; if it is the lien law, let it bestricken from the statute book of the State; and if it is the homestead law, let it be abolished.

Dr. J. B. Jennings, of Marlboro', after hearing the remarks of Col. Butler, introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of

this body that, in the interest of the agriculturists of our State, the lien law ought to be speedily, finally and forever abolished The Rev. David Butler, of Georgia, favored the resolution. He had never himself been personally injured by the use of the lien law, ecause he had never had a lien on his crop in his life, but those men that did have them past ten years the attendance of negroes at on their crops, in his opinion, were afflicted with a leprosy more fearful than the leprosy of Egypt, and unless the farmers of the South soon succeeded in throwing off this terrible incubus, they would shortly be driven out of the society of successful men. It had been said that the sun set upon Georgia every night finding her poorer than in the morning. He had been shocked at this declaration at first, but he had come to the conclusion that it was settle promptly, at the end of each quarter, a melancholy truth. No man could live and without satisfactory reason, will be sufficient | pay 50 per cent. for the use of the money necessary to carry on his farm. Each year the far-Wisconsin, has ordered out eight companies He thought all the trouble could be traced directly to the lien law. A man in Georgia the other day had startled his neighbors by telfing them that he was one year ahead when who recently surrendered to the United all of them had gone behind. When asked to explain, he said, "Well I am eating this year what I ought to eat next year." There a Canadian trader who had been kind to him | was but one remedy, he thought, and that was

> ahead he could keep ahead. Gen. A. C. Garlington said that while he might admit the sorry condition of the far-mers, he could not see the force of his friend's arguments upon the lien law. The law was not compulsory. No man was compelled to give a lien if he didn't want to. If the gentleman would tell the farmers how, with nothing but their land, they could carry on their farming without giving a lien, he would settle the

and live on ash cake and potatoes. Once

Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, said his old friend had forgotten one of the most striking lines in the Lord's Prayer: "Lead us not into temptation." Georgia had gone through the trouble of the lien law. Since its abolition there was much to be thankful for. The farmers got all the money they wanted on reasonable terms. The goods, instead of going to the tenants, mostly ignorant and extravagant, now go through the hands of the land-owners, whose interest is far closer to the tenant than the merchant. The merchants would not be hurt. They would be benefitted, as had been proved by practical experience in Georgia.

Mr. T. H. Russell, of Anderson, said that the merchants in his section were opposed to the law, and said they would give credit to no man whom they had to take a lien from. He favored the abolition of the law.

Mr. Edwards, of Darlington, favored the repeal of the lien law. It was crushing out the life of the agricultural peorle.

Col. Harry Hammond said the lien law was not a negative thing. It encouraged the importers of bacon and corn to do business in this country. The farmer gave a lien on his crop, taking crops raised in the West. Would it not be better to leave the farms altogether? The abolition of the lien law, he thought, was the entering wedge which would eventually

Gen. Garlington said if the lien law was abolished, one thousand ploughs would be stopped in Greenville county alone, Col. Aiken favored the abolition of the law.

Gen. Garlington said all this talk about the oppression of the capitalist was clap-trap and demagoguism. The abolition of the law was against the interest of the poor man.

Mr. Humbert, of Laurens, held that as long as the lien law was in existence, the farmers would never become self-supporting, and it was poor policy to tell the farmer to work and starve under it.

Col. Rucker, of Anderson, said that while the lien law was not compulsory, it acted as an evil by the temptation it offered of making the planter live extravagantly and kept him forever in debt. The lien law tempted large numbers of ignorant men, who were not capable of running farms, to become tenants, and instead of becoming well paid laborers, they eventually degenerated into poorly paid and incompetent farmers. Lessen the number of incompetent tenants and the labor of the country would be improved and the general agriculture of the State would be elevated to a high-

Mr. Donaldson said that he would venture to say that if there was one question upon which the land owners of Greenville county was more unanimous than another, it was upon the abolition of the lien law. What the people wanted was a lesson in self-denial. The resolution was then adopted amid great

THE REVIVAL OF HOOPS.

Foreign papers report that in opposition to the limp, lank skirt of the æsthete, the Parisian modistes are bringing forward the crinolette, which is simply a revival of the hoop skirt. The shops in Charleston are again displaying hoop skirts, and report a good sale for them. At one time hoop skirt manufaceach year, proving the increasing number of tories were numerous, and a large capital was tenants and decreasing the number of wage engaged in the business. Since the hoop skirt went out of fashion, the factories have nearly all disappeared, and the capital has gone into other enterprises. The New York Sun reports Mr. Bradley, of Bradley, Voorhees & Day, as saying:

"I recollect the time when we employed 1,200 hands, and our product was 10,000 skirts a day. That was during the war, but about would have been over \$2,000,000. But it is 1868 the hoop skirt went out of fashion and the trade died out. There was a transient reyival in 1870, but it disappeared, and from to 8 per cent. per annum. Bonds and stocks always continued the manufacture to some extent, getting orders every now and then mostly from the South and West. Some ladies have never given up the use of the hoop skirt at all; but they have been old-fashioned people who liked it because of its comfort. Now. however, it is in fashion again. The denrand has sprung up so suddenly that it is impossilast few weeks, in addition to the local demand, we have been constantly receiving orders by It is urged that the homestead law in our telegraph from Philadelphia, Pittsburg and